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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Australia, Barbados, British Guiana, Canada, Channel Islands, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, England, Holland, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Malay States, Malta, Poland, Scotland, Sweden, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, Union of South Africa.

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DISTRIBUTION: A copy of this circular has been sent to each State extension director; State and assistant State leader in county agricultural agent, home demonstration, and club work; State agricultural-college library; and experiment-station library.

A U S T R A L I A

Agricultural Bureau of New South Wales

The Agricultural Bureau is an organization with many branches, each of which has as its direct function the arranging during the year of a program that will cover technical details connected with cropping practices, prevention and control of disease in plants and animals, stock raising, pasture improvement, water conservation, erosion control, and a host of other matters connected with the utilization of the farming and grazing of the locality to best advantage.

Thus it is, as a rule, not necessary for Bureau members to travel the long distance that would be required of them to attend their district conferences to hear addresses or to witness demonstrations, it having been found that these are of more practical educational value if arranged as a function of the local branch.

There is, however, another aspect of technicalities which can be discussed to better advantage at a district conference than at a branch meeting, and in general it is this type of address which finds its place on the conference program.

At the district conferences of the Bureau the members have the opportunity of expressing their opinions in relation to the resolutions on the agenda paper.

The subdistrict councils and district councils save a good deal of time at the actual district conference, for many resolutions are finalized at the sub-district council meeting and others sent on by the subdistrict council are finalized at the district council meeting. Such an arrangement insures that only those resolutions of a constructive and useful nature find a place on the district conference program. Since the most important function of

District Conferences

Bureau is the collation and discussion of all possible information on the problems connected with rural life from all their aspects, some 10 district conferences are held each year, at which not only is knowledge sought from recognized authorities and experts and from members of the organization, but all who might be able to shed light on the subjects are invited to attend and take part in the proceedings.

The days of the conference are fully occupied. Breakfast is at 7:30 a. m., and the sessions, which commence at 8:45 a. m., continue with breaks of an hour for dinner and tea, until 10 p. m., to be followed by further discussions and

social recreation round the fires in the "tuck" shop. To supply the varying needs of the delegates representing all the agricultural industries, the mornings are spent at separate sessions which deal with dairying,

A Day at the Conference

sheep and wool production, fruit and vegetable growing, and women's interests--technical addresses and demonstrations being the rule. In the afternoons and evenings when matters of general interest are discussed all the delegates assemble together.

The Agricultural Gazette, Vol. XLVII, Part 7, July 1, 1936. New South Wales.

In cases where there are a few addresses or demonstrations on the conference program that would perhaps be more suitable on a branch program, these are for the purpose of providing suggestions to delegates as to how to improve their own local programs, and it has to be remembered, moreover, that as all Bureau conferences are open to the public, many who are not Bureau members are always in

attendance. As illustrating the work of a branch, such items suggest to non-members the advisability of becoming a member of an existing branch or of taking steps to form a new branch, while the demonstration of the movement aspect of the organization acts as a further incentive to nonmembers to associate themselves definitely with the movement.

The Bureau has adopted as one of its slogans, "Better Farming, Better Business and Better Living" and as another "Show What You Grow and Share What You Know." The "three betters" slogan readily brings to mind the fact that the real objective of the Agricultural Bureau is a more stable rural industry and a more satisfying life for country people--really a single objective with a threefold approach as a means to this end. Better farming alone, better

The "Three Betters" Slogan

business alone, or better living alone, may each provide the objective for a useful sphere of activity for a rural organization, but experience has shown that while these are useful activities, if it is desired that the members render all the service of which they are capable to the community and so achieve the real objective of Bureau work, then it is essential that all three aspects be developed. The Agricultural Gazette, Vol. XLVII, Part 6, June 1, 1936. New South Wales.

Extension Work in Fruit Growing in New South Wales A Conference of Officers

The activities of the field staff of the Fruit Branch comprise the means by which the Department of Agriculture makes personal contact with the fruit growers of the State, for the purpose of (1) instructing them in the most up-to-date cultural methods, (2) of passing on the results of investigations conducted on the farms and in the laboratories of the Department, and (3) of insuring the smooth operation of the legislation controlling certain aspects of the fruit industry.

In order that there might be not only uniformity in the work of these officers, but also that all aspects of their duties might be discussed with the object of insuring their most efficient performance, the whole of the field staff including the instructors, the orchardists at the experiment farms, and the orchard instructors met in conference at Hawkesbury Agricultural College, this being the first occasion that such a gathering has been held.

The program consisted of addresses by scientific officers and of the discussion of the problems associated with extension work in fruit growing, the agenda having been compiled from suggestions submitted previously by the field officers.

The conference afforded valuable information to all the officers who attended and in turn will be of value to the industry; there is accordingly a strong desire that the function should be an annual one.

The Agricultural Gazette, Vol. XLVII, Part 10, October 1, 1936. New South Wales.

Agricultural Bureau of South Australia Women's Branches

Last year there were 52 women's branches on the roll; today there are 63. Many of these branches have been in existence for a number of years and are still doing good work.

After 30 years of the Agricultural Bureau's operations as a men's organization, with the advent of women's branches there has been a noticeable enthusiasm in Bureau affairs in many districts where local activities appeared to be on the decline. The establishment of women's branches has now gone past the stage of being a new idea, and this feature of the work has come to stay. The meetings have been well attended and the discussions cover a wide range of important subjects associated with minor farm work and domestic activities. Several district conferences have been held during the year, and in some instances the attendances at these conferences have been greater than those of the men. This all goes to show the growing popularity of the movement and it augurs well for the future work of women's branches.

The Journal of the Department of Agriculture of South Australia, Vol. XL, No. 3, October 1936. Adelaide, Australia.

Horticultural Extension Work in Victoria

In every fruit-producing district of Victoria, departmental officers are in contact with the leading and most progressive growers, and are able to offer them from time to time some measure of assistance. On the other hand, it is of course obvious that a great deal of the information possessed by officers is gained by this valuable contact with experienced growers. We are confronted with the paradox, however, that those growers who really require assistance the least are the most ready to accept it, and the difficulty is always to establish contact with the man whose methods give most opportunity for improvement.

Information on fruit subjects is disseminated by the Department in three ways. The first is by personal contact through orchard supervisors permanently stationed in the fruit districts of the State. This is the most valuable method, for there can be nothing better than a heart-to-heart talk between the supervisor and grower on the latter's own orchard. The difficulty here is that it would be humanly impossible for the orchard supervisor to visit each orchard as often as is desirable. Growers are advised to keep the address of their local supervisor by them, and write to him when desiring advice. He may be able to call; if not, he will write in reply.

The second method of instruction is through lectures, demonstrations, and field days conducted in cooperation by the supervisors, officers from Melbourne, and growers' associations. The initiative in such cases is taken by the growers

Field Days

themselves. This method, compared with the former one, has the disadvantage that it cannot fully get down to the problems of the individual, but tends to throw the emphasis on those aspects of fruit growing which are district-wide in their application. It has the great advantage, however, that if attendances are good a great deal can be done in one day. Further, successful field days help to engender that corporate spirit without which a district or an industry cannot really make progress. The great increase in the number of field days in the last few years is a pleasing feature. Usually held in late winter or spring, field days consist of gatherings of sometimes over 200 growers, at which pruning, grafting, reworking, and other demonstrations have been given, lectures delivered, and discussions held on matters of topical interest. These field days originated in the better-organized districts, but quite recently there has been a marked tendency for them to spread to other districts. The opinion is offered

that to maintain interest in the outdoor activities of these field days the competitive element should be further introduced. Competitions, in which the younger growers and the sons of the growers may take a more prominent part will do much to popularize the field days, and it will teach growers to crystallize their ideas.

The third method of instruction is through the pages of departmental publications. The Journal of Agriculture which is posted monthly to readers for a very nominal charge should undoubtedly be on the book shelves of every fruit grower in the State. Scarcely a day passes without a request reaching the Department for advice on a subject recently dealt with in the Journal. The Journal of the Department of Agriculture, Vol. XXXIV, Part 6, June 1936. Victoria, Australia.

Wool Course for Farmers of Western Australia

The 1936 short course in wool classing for farmers was held from February 3 to 7, inclusive. This course proved itself of high educational value to the wool grower and has done much during the past few years to bring about the improvement of the standard of wool classing in the farmers' clips.

This year the applications for enrollment by farmers were so numerous that the course was repeated during the following week. The arrangements for instruction were such that one-half of the students were lectured at the Perth Technical College in the mornings, while the other half received practical instruction in wool classing at the Wool Brokers' Stores at Fremantle. In the afternoons those who had received lectures in the morning visited the wool stores, and those who had had practical demonstrations received lectures at the Technical College. The students were shown the reclassing sections and also the processes of pressing and "dumping" bales for shipping. The working of the hydraulic presses proved very interesting to the students. The space problem in shipping is largely overcome by the process of "dumping", in which the bale is reduced to approximately half its normal size with a pressure of some 3,000 pounds to the square inch. A visit was paid to the Western Australia Meat Export Company, where instruction was given on the treatment of export lambs and the process of scouring wool. Killing and grading was demonstrated and the disadvantages of bruising and of incorrectly tailing lambs were illustrated.

Practical Instruction Keynote of Course

On the last day of the course, the students were given an examination in practical wool classing. There were three clips--two merino and one cross-bred--and each student was given an opportunity of testing himself in each section. The course was concluded with a visit to the bulk classing stores where the system of working was shown and explained in detail.

The utmost courtesy was extended to the students and open invitations were given them to visit the wool stores and inspect the clips when displayed on the show floors before sales.

Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Western Australia, Vol. 13 (Second) Series, No. 2, June 1936. Perth, Western Australia.

BARBADOS

Peasant Agriculture

During the period under review provision has been made by the legislature for the appointment of a peasants' agricultural instructor. The appointment will date from the opening of the next financial year and should prove of the greatest value to the small holders of the Colony.

Agricultural Journal, Department of Science and Agriculture, Vol. 5, No. 2, April 1936. Barbados.

BRITISH GUIANA

Agricultural Education

So far we may perhaps have taken a somewhat gloomy view of the possibilities of teaching the farmer, but these aspects have only been stressed to indicate to those who light-heartedly regard agricultural education as a universal salve,

some of the difficulties with which it is bound up. There is in fact no doubt that many farmers can be taught a great deal and that a certain number are really keen to learn. The question is, how best may they be taught?

Who Can Teach the Farmer?

Two main points can be stressed in this connection. In the first place, the farmer and the farmer's son are better taught on the farm than in the schoolroom; and second, the only individuals who will make any progress with the farmer's education are those in whom he has complete confidence. We may ask who in the Colony are best fitted, through constant contact with the farmer, to help him with the running of his farm. Two classes stand out immediately. The officers of the Agricultural Department who are specially trained for this work must naturally bear the brunt of it, but it is desirable to have a larger number of individuals capable of helping the farmer than the Department can provide, and the other body to which one instinctively turns for assistance is the school teachers. These men are to be found in most of the villages. They should be respected by the villagers, and from their very profession are looked to as a source of information on sundry matters. If they themselves are given the necessary instruction they can readily pass it on to their fellow villagers, not only to the children during school hours, but to the older people who come to ask their advice at other times. Both by practice and precept a school teacher who has a good knowledge of agricultural matters, perhaps keeps a small garden of his own, and is able to give useful practical instruction to those who may seek it, is a boon to any village community in a farming area, and should be a very valuable ally to the agricultural officer of the district.

This method of furthering a spread of agricultural knowledge has recently been inaugurated in the Colony, and a number of selected teachers have received a course of training in the different sections of the Department of Agriculture. Their course completed, they have returned to their districts, and their progress will be watched with interest. One of their primary duties will be the imparting of agricultural knowledge in the schools, but they have at their disposal a wider field outside the schoolroom walls. Like many schemes, not only of agricultural education, the theory underlying it is sound but in its practice lies the crux of the matter, and the success of this depends primarily upon the individuals who

are carrying it out. Let us hope that this essential link in the chain will prove strong enough to carry the burden that has been put upon it. The Agricultural Journal of British Guiana, Vol. VII, No. 3, September 1936.

Negro Progress Convention--British Guiana

The Negro Progress Convention, a local organization, organized for the promotion of the welfare of its members, has undertaken an agricultural educational project 20 miles up the Demerara River at Land of Canaan. Two students, financed by the convention, were sent to the Tuskegee Institute, Ala., U. S. A., and took a course of training, especially in applied agriculture and home economics. These students have now returned, after 4 years' training, and one has been placed in charge of the proposed agricultural holding. A small area has been cleared and a number of youths have taken up residence with a view to receiving a practical course of instruction. The Department of Agriculture is working in cooperation with the convention, and will continue to give all possible help in making this scheme a success.

Administration Report of the Director of Agriculture for the year 1935. Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana.

C A N A D A

Junior Club Work in Ontario

Under the leadership of the recently appointed Agricultural Representative Ontario County Juniors have enjoyed another successful year. Altogether eight clubs were active, two for those interested in swine and one each for beef, dairy, foal, potato, grain, or garden enthusiasts. Some of the Achievement Days were held late in September, the remaining being scheduled for October. The combined membership is approximately 1,250.

We have heard of ambitious young farmers practising speech making with cows, chickens, and what have you as an audience, and if current rumors are correct the chances are the habit may become general. Of course, this recent spurt in oratorical effort has been caused by a decision made by the Executive Committee of the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work to sponsor a public-speaking contest as a special event at the forthcoming

Public-Speaking Contest

"Youth in Agriculture" Royal Winter Fair. Thus far the contest has received considerable publicity and, needless to say, many will vie for the honor to represent the different provinces.

This year's slogan of the Royal Winter Fair, "Youth in Agriculture", will set the keynote of all activities throughout the 10 main divisions of the fair. Competitions are being held in every province of the Dominion under the auspices of the National Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, to determine among its members the best nine boy speakers who will compete in a final oratorical contest at the Royal. Their theme, in general, will be the place and

Royal Features Youth

importance of effort among farm youth to restore prosperity to rural life. The main idea is that "the voice of youth" should be best expressed by youth itself.

Present arrangements are for the finalists to speak from a box in the large arena, one each evening, the adjudication to be made when the last of the provincial representatives has spoken.

The Farmer Magazine, Vol. XXXIII, No. 10, October 1936. Toronto, Canada.

The First School Fair

In 1909 an idea productive of outstanding results was born in the mind of an agricultural representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. He had heard that in one of the counties of western Ontario seeds had been handed out to the children of a rural school. The boys and girls were instructed to plant their seeds and they were told that their plots would be inspected and prizes given to the ones of merit. The idea had great possibilities and

The Growth of an Idea

the county representative tilted back his office chair and spent some time in meditation. "I wonder, now," he mused, "if seeds were distributed to two or three neighboring schools, would the children like to come together in the fall and exhibit the fruits of their summer's labor at a children's fair? What an opportunity this would be to encourage the friendly rivalry between rural schools!

Why not make this a Fair Day for children only? Perhaps the parents and teachers would be interested in coming to inspect the work of the boys and girls." Thus, through the meditation of one agricultural representative the rural school fair, which is now a Dominion-wide project, was originated in the county of Waterloo. The agricultural representative purchased seeds and gave them out to the pupils of Riverside, Stone, and Millcreek Schools. In the fall, the pupils of these three schools gathered together their exhibits and the first Rural School Fair was held at Riverside School. The representative wanted the children to be as pleased as possible with their prizes and, being fond of youngsters, he hit upon

The Prize, a "Shin Plaster"

a plan which endeared him to those boys and girls of the first school fair. Each prize winner received a brand new "Shin Plaster"

and in those days a shin plaster seemed a lot of money to the rural child. The next year sports were added to the program. For prizes for the sports the representative spent an hour in the 5- and 10-cent store, picking out things here and there at random. These were jumbled together in a big clothes basket and the winners reached in and drew out their prize. The object of the school fair has always been to make the prize list as educative as possible. At the first fairs, the judges told the children why the prizes had been given as they were. They pointed out the faults of the exhibits which did not receive a prize, and in this way the children and elders received valuable information.

Waterloo County, where the idea originated now has a fair in each township and Ontario as a province has become well organized with county school fairs. Each county adapts its prize list to meet the need of its own rural children. The Ontario Department of Agriculture has taken a keen interest in the venture and increased the assistance to the representative. Also the Department of Education for the past 2 years has purchased the school fair seeds.

A big feature of the school fairs is the contests. Here we find exceptional ability displayed by the boys and girls. Special mention should be made of the public-speaking contest which really proves the child's ability to speak.

Public-Speaking Contests A few minutes before the contest takes place, each contestant is given a picture such as will suggest a story. When the contest is ready to begin the child comes forward holding the picture toward the audience and tells the story suggested to him. It is a very rare occasion when a child cannot find words to express himself and there is reason to be very proud of these speakers of the coming generation.

When the school fairs are all over in the county each fall, the winners of the various contests assemble at the central point in the county and compete for county honors. And proud, indeed, are those who receive the championship prizes.

Possibly the greatest factor of school fairs is the educative value that is the basis of them today as it was in 1909. Another important factor is the social standpoint. School fair day is picnic day for the children, teachers, and parents. Rural communities meet with other rural communities. The children get acquainted. Teachers and parents exchange ideas.

Following is an interesting comparison of statistics, showing a quarter of a century of progress. These are statistics for the Province of Ontario only.

	<u>1909</u>	<u>1934</u>
Number of school fairs held.....	1	507
Number of schools taking part.....	3	4,769
Number of children taking part.....	58	111,522
Number of entries at the fairs.....	174	336,090
Number of children attending the fairs.....	75	141,290
Number of adults attending the fairs.....	150	180,194
Total attendance.....	225	321,484

The Farmer Magazine, Vol. XXXIII, No. 10, October 1936. Toronto, Canada.

Annual Field Day in New Brunswick

On Friday, August 7, the attractive farm property of Mr. Comeau was the scene of the Annual Clare Farmers' Picnic, held jointly with the Junior Farmers' Clubs and their elimination competitions for the calf-feeding clubs' members. The members judged a class of dairy cows and gave reasons for their placing. Following this was a parade of a dozen fine dairy cows which came from farms in the neighborhood. These showed excellent type and production qualities, and were judged to the satisfaction of everyone. The club calves and the calf parade were also judged.

The remainder of the morning and part of the afternoon was taken up with demonstrations of various branches of agriculture, including caponizing, culling the flock, killing, plucking, and waxing for pinfeather removal. Clare municipality has become noted for excellent poultry production, and that interest was evidenced in the attention paid to these demonstrations. The agricultural representatives of Yarmouth and Hants Counties were present and assisted with livestock and horticultural work.

Several hundred people were present and a program of wide diversity provided interest for all. The sports program was well directed and the day's

entertainment closed with a hard-fought ball game between two teams, one of which finally won by the close score of 2 to 1. The whole program was under the direction of the agricultural representative for Clare and Argyle Municipalities. It was an ambitious program even for the representative, and its complete success is due in great part to his untiring efforts. The Maritime Farmer, Forty-first Year, No. 23, September 1, 1936. Sussex, N. B.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

Advisory and Teaching Work

Thanks are due to the States' analyst for his help and advice. Visits to farms were concerned with crops, soil, and matters which were more satisfactorily settled by actual inspection on the spot than by reference to samples or specimens alone, and also with persuading the grower to adopt some advantageous change in his program.

The number of visitors to the Station was the highest recorded in any year and indicates the interest taken and the use made of the facilities for obtaining advice.

Dealing with soil samples occupied a considerable part of the staff's time from October till the spring, frequently as many as 60 samples being received for

Soil Samples

several days a week, and requiring prompt attention in order to avoid a large accumulation difficult to deal with. At this time of year the chief requirement is a suitable winter dressing, to be followed in many cases by a particular fertilizer mixture for the growing period.

The sixth winter session of the classes in agricultural science was held at the Station, the elementary and senior classes being continued as in former years, with the addition of chemistry lectures. An examination was held in February 1936, and prizes were provided by a grant from the Channel Islands Exhibition Trust Fund.

Rapports pour l'année 1935, March 10, 1936. Jersey, Channel Islands.

CUBA

Division of Agricultural Instruction and Propaganda

The outcome of the thought and experience of the various heads of the offices and suboffices of the Division of Instruction and Agricultural Propaganda of the Department of Agriculture has been to organize a program of work which tends to improve especially the rural population, steeped in an indolence which must be broken up for the sake of the progress of the Republic. The problem of education in Cuba is fundamental. The Department of Agriculture should cooperate with all its energies to solve it.

The new creation of the Division of Instruction and Agricultural Propaganda is the opportunity for bringing about the union between the Department of Education and Agriculture by naming a committee made up of three officers of the Department of Agriculture and three officers of the Department of Education which shall study and propose the questions which should be settled by both Departments in regard to: the interchange of agricultural and pedagogical knowledge and practice in general, the setting up of agricultural demonstration plots,

Questions of Mutual Interest
to the Departments of
Education and Agriculture

in all the places where it is possible, the offering of short courses of lectures for the country women by which the women of the rural districts may be given knowledge and practice in rural home industries, child and home hygiene, domestic economy, etc., the establishing of service offices as centers of agricultural publicity and propaganda, the organizing of classes in the country districts to hold demonstrations of the use and handling of farm machinery, irrigation, extermination of pests, etc., the holding of provincial conventions of the inspectors of agriculture to study programs of educational work among the farmers and to discuss procedures for the greater efficiency of their work, the transmission of local programs by radio broadcasting over the National Farm Radio network.

There will be published periodically a pamphlet the general title of which will be "Bulletin of the Practical Farmer", in series on agriculture, aviculture, apiculture, cattle breeding, etc., to be distributed directly to the farmers according to their activities.

With regard to films of agricultural propaganda they shall be of a type which will set forth uniform methods of work in regard to extermination of insects, breeding, cultivation, irrigation, etc.

For the carrying on of the more than 400 agricultural clubs for young people, two new inspector-instructors are to be appointed.

That the important work of the Office of Home Economics may continue its development among the farm women, by being able to establish contacts in the rural sections, they shall each year carry on the short courses of the "Senoritas Agricultura", making some modifications in the plan.

Revista de Agricultura, Ano 19, No. 7, Volumen 19, July 1936. Habana, Cuba.

C Y P R U S

Extension Organization

The agricultural superintendent has charge of the district staff which consists of three assistant agricultural superintendents, five agricultural officers and 33 agricultural assistants. The work is closely supervised, and in order to insure that correct advice and the views of the Department are conveyed to the farmers, half-yearly meetings of agricultural officers are held at headquarters to discuss agricultural problems common to all districts.

The district staff advise and demonstrate improved methods of agriculture, they organize farmers' excursions to other districts, take an active interest in the formation of village agricultural clubs, organize agricultural shows, and make special efforts to encourage tree planting.

Village agricultural clubs are formed with the object of improving the agriculture of the village, to facilitate the arranging of lectures and demonstrations, and generally to promote agricultural progress. Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1935. Cyprus.

D E N M A R K

The Danish Housewives' Organization

The Danish Housewives' Organization has an extensive program, dealing with home problems from the practical, economic, social, and ethical standpoint, so that only a few points can be mentioned.

Labor-saving and economic household management, pure food, child nursing, and education are some of these.

The society publishes its own magazine, The Housewife, and holds exhibitions which assist in the modernization of old and inconvenient kitchens.

Through cooperation with four other great organizations they were enabled to persuade the Government to form a committee to consider matters of social and economic importance. They also work with the municipalities and commercial and social societies.

What the Country Women of the World Are Doing--Festivals Number--Published by the Associated Country Women of the World. London, England.

E N G L A N D

Agricultural Demonstrations Committee

The Agricultural Demonstrations Committee, which represents the agricultural authorities of the counties of Dorset, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Somerset, and Gloucestershire, held its second demonstration of the year at Fosse Hill Farm and adjoining land at Coates,

Cirencester Demonstrations

Cirencester, on September 8 and 9. The demonstration was favored by good weather, and the attendance of visitors has been estimated at 2,500. The object of the

demonstration was to enable farmers to see different farm machinery and equipment designed for a particular purpose, working or judged side by side; also to endeavor to obtain adequate support from manufacturers. While the latter are unable to support a large number of smaller demonstrations, it is unquestionably in their interests to take part in a large, well-organized area demonstration.

The committee has endeavored to cover the whole range of farming equipment, but as much of it is only seasonable in its operation, the main feature was autumn cultivation and plowing equipment.

There was pig equipment, while a free range of poultry houses and folds, together with dairy sterilizers, were shown.

The committee's policy throughout has been to augment rather than compete with the work of the agricultural shows. The object is to assemble and demonstrate working machinery and only to permit such equipment as cannot be demonstrated at work to enter competitive classes.

In the competitive classes, judging is carried out prior to the demonstration, and is accompanied by very thorough mechanical testing.

The site of the demonstration covered over 100 acres and the equipment without exception did excellent work. The committee is indebted to the wholehearted and helpful way in which all firms took part.

The Gloucestershire Farmer, Vol. 4, No. 4, October-December 1936. Gloucester, England.

Women's Institutes

The National Federation of Women's Institutes held a successful and enthusiastic meeting at the Royal Albert Hall on May 20. There are now 5,300 institutes and 58 county federations. During 1935, the membership increased by 5,000 and the financial position was improved so that it was possible to make a slight reduction in the rate of donation from institutes. The study of nutrition has continued to occupy an important place in the programs of institutes, county federations, and the national headquarters. This is highly satisfactory, as there is no more important matter to which the Federation could direct attention than the question of nutrition, particularly in relation to the high nutritive value of milk.

Side by side with the study of food value and the practical application of a knowledge of nutrition, the Federation has endeavored to improve the standards of home-grown produce and the methods of preservation. To assist in this direction, women's institutes arrange local produce exhibitions, and the Federation itself organizes a stand at the Royal Agricultural Show. Apart from this development, there are now over 70 women's institutes' market stalls in different places in England and Wales, the turnover from which in 1934 was 27,000 pounds (about \$131,395), of which no less than 25,000 pounds (about \$121,662) was returned to the producers, some of whom were unemployed men.

Home-Produced Markets

The sub-committees of the Federation are grouped as follows: Agriculture and rural domestic economy; Home and Country (the quarterly magazine of the Federation); international; music and dancing; office and finance; organization; printing and marketing. The work of the sub-committee on handicrafts has been assisted by a grant from the Development Fund, and the marketing sub-committee's work has been assisted by a grant of 500 pounds (about \$2,433) for 3 years from the Carnegie Trustees.

Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture, Vol. XLIII, No. 4, July 1935. London.

Young Farmers' Clubs

There are now 11 active Young Farmers' Clubs, and 10 of these were represented at a recent meeting in Gloucester, when a County Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs was formed. The object of the Federation is to promote cooperation between the clubs and the Agricultural Education Department. One or two clubs are considering the formation of a junior section, which would be affiliated with the National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs, and the eventual aim is for all Young Farmers' Clubs in the county to become affiliated with the National Federation, which will put them on the same basis as other counties.

The National Federation now has over 300 clubs in England and Wales, with a membership of over 5,000.

The membership of Gloucestershire Clubs approaches 400.
The Gloucestershire Farmer, Vol. 4, No. 4, October-December 1936. Gloucester.

H O L L A N D

The Dutch Rural Women's Organization

This Organization gives special attention to advice and information to enable the housewife to be self-supporting in these bad times. As a result many women are again making their own butter, baking bread, killing stock for their own use, and cultivating their gardens. The association is pressing also for cheaper electricity for labor-saving purposes.

International connections are found to be of great value. Recently a book on bulb growing, illustrated by a member, was sent to St. Andrews Institute, New Zealand, and in return a book compiled by New Zealand Institutes showing features of their country life was sent. This is an excellent form of international exchange.

A Bureau for the exchange of country girls has been formed, and is proving a success. Farm girls go for a stated period to another farm in a different part of the country, and thus gain experience and widen their interests.

What the Country Women of the World Are Doing--Festivals Number--published by the Associated Country Women of the World. London, England.

H U N G A R Y

Popular Instruction

Titulars of chairs of agricultural instruction, teachers of normal schools, also in Catholic and Calvinistic ecclesiastical seminaries and institutions for lower grade instruction in rural administration organize lectures for small farmers in the district, publish articles on agriculture in the local daily papers, inspect model popular farms in the district, give assistance in research and experiments organized by the research stations on private farms, participate in the activity of agricultural associations, farmers' societies and circles and cooperative societies, give advice to farmers and support to all those who have taken advantage of the agricultural reform.

Popular post-scholastic instruction is given not only by itinerant chairs of agriculture, but also by various institutions for higher and lower agricultural instruction. The country is divided into different regions according to the headquarters of these institutions and the itinerant chairs, so that instruction may be given even in the most inaccessible districts. The majority of lectures is given in the winter. Summer lectures are held on holidays.

In communes where a particular interest in these lectures has been shown, a series of lectures has been organized for some time, embracing all indispensable knowledge for the agricultural profession and particularly subjects of

Lecture-Course Instruction

special importance for the region in question. These lectures have almost the character of regular courses. The results have been most satisfactory, and preference is given to communes where a series of 6 to 30 lectures may be given. These are generally closed by demonstrations on the upkeep of stables and model farms. During the years 1930-32, 9 series of these courses were held. During the year 1933-34, 11 series of these courses were held, while lectures were given on other popular agricultural subjects.

Agricultural instruction by radio was first given in the winter of 1926 and organized by the national association of farmers of "The Village." A few months later the phytopathological bureau and the plant production bureau of

Instruction by Broadcasting

the Ministry of Agriculture also began to give lectures and, with a view to a uniform organization the competent authorities of the radio company handed over their organization for that year to the National Chamber of Agriculture in the spring of 1927. In view of the national importance of the question, the Ministry of Agriculture took over the organization of agricultural instruction by the radio and entrusted the National Council of Agricultural Instruction with the organization of these lectures. A special committee of the radio company was established within this council which now is the chief organizing authority for this question. On this committee are represented the different bureaus of the Ministry, the National Chamber of Agriculture, and the great National Agricultural Associations. Lectures are given twice a week, on Thursday and Sunday afternoons, broadcast by the station at Budapest. From 1933, the Thursday lectures were divided into courses embracing a number of successive lectures on an important branch of agriculture.

The lectures given by the radio are also printed in the form of small pamphlets and distributed free of charge, attached to the most important agricultural newspapers. To begin with, 30,000 copies of each pamphlet were distributed free, but, in view of financial difficulties, the number has been considerably reduced. Persons interested may, however, obtain the text of these lectures at a very low cost.

Agricultural Education in the World, Vol. II, Part 2, Europe. Rome 1936.

Hungarian Winter Courses in Agriculture

In order to spread elementary knowledge of agriculture among the population a part of popular agricultural instruction was entrusted to agricultural inspectors in 1928. These inspectors held courses in the principal places of the circumscriptions lasting from 12 to 14 weeks and 3 to 4 hours a day intended for young farmers from 17 to 25 years of age. The greater part of the subjects taught was connected with special branches of agriculture, and the instruction was given by the inspectors, while for general agricultural subjects lecturers were engaged. In order to give a pedagogic training to the agricultural inspectors a 4 weeks' course was held at the Academy of Magyarovar in which

pedagogic instruction was given and also a general survey of all problems concerning small farms.

The success of these winter courses encouraged the Ministry to repeat them from time to time and to develop them on a larger scale. They are not held each year in the same commune, but, if possible in different communes in turn. During a period of 6 years, including 1934, 128 courses were given in 108 communes with 5,500 pupils who received certificates at the end of the courses and a badge (a double corn ear).

At present the corps of agricultural inspectors has 22 itinerant schools organizing courses regularly, while a varying number of courses is held by other persons.

The courses are given in halls lent by the respective communes. Each itinerant school possesses a chest of collections for demonstration purposes.

Conditions for admission: 15 years of age and an intention to follow the courses regularly. According to recent regulations the number of pupils has been fixed at a maximum of 50 per course. The duration is 3 months, that is, 180 hours of instruction. The courses generally begin in the second half of November. The subjects taught are both theoretical and practical.

The courses are terminated by a public examination. Pupils who have followed the courses regularly and passed the examination are given a certificate and the badge of the "Double Corn Ear." Agricultural Education in the World, Vol. II, 2d part, Europe. Rome 1936.

I N D I A

Course in Homemaking for Women

Growing out of a long desire to establish classes at the Allahabad Agricultural Institute where women students could learn the art of household management and home building the institute is opening such a course on September 1, 1936. The increased interest which has been shown by the press and those interested in education here in the provinces in such a course during the past few months has encouraged the institute to take this step to which it has looked forward for so long. We now have the assurance that the Department of Education is seeking for girls with such training as this course will provide and that there will be a demand for the girls when they have completed their training.

Naturally any course such as this one which pioneers any new field of education, must have its experimental period, but it is felt that the arrangements which have been made for this school year insures that the training in this first year of this course's existence will be of a very high caliber. For the school year 1936-37 it has been planned that the students shall be housed in a hostel of the Wanamaker

Daily Program

Girls' High School, in Allahabad, and will take all except their midday meals there. The students will leave the Wanamaker School early in the morning to attend classes at the Agricultural Institute until noon when they will again return to the hostel. In the cold weather they will go to classes at 8 o'clock and return at 3. The midday meal will be taken at one of the family bungalows at the Agricultural Institute, and sometimes this meal will be cooked by the

girls themselves as part of their training in cooking. So far as possible they will use vegetables which have been grown in their own plots, which will be near the bungalow in which the classes are held. It is felt that these arrangements for working in and near the family bungalows will serve the dual purpose of being convenient for the teachers of the courses while at the same time it will assure parents and guardians of the students that ample care is being taken in providing properly for the girls' welfare.

The courses which are to be offered are outlined in a prospectus. They are intended to give girls training for practical housekeeping and homebuilding in a way that will fulfill their obligations in the development of a rising India.

For the present the teaching will be done chiefly by wives of the present staff of the Agricultural Institute. The Allahabad Farmer, a bimonthly journal of Agriculture and Rural Life, Vol. X, No. 5. The Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, U. P., India. Sept. 1936.

I R E L A N D

Summer Camp for Irish Country Women

This year the summer camp of the Irish Country Women's Association was held at the Coolemain Castle, Kilbrittain, the former residence of Donn Byrne, the famous Irish writer.

There were about 32 members in residence. The local guilds came every day to the various lectures and entertainment arranged for the good of the camp.

The wonderful smoothness that characterized all the activities of the camp was the best tribute to the work of the organization.

A varied program had been arranged for each day. Starting in the morning with a lecture on some special subject, a cookery demonstration followed at 11 a. m., and this in turn was followed by physical exercises and dramatic rehearsals. After dinner members were free to amuse themselves until teatime, and then another demonstration was given. The evenings were given up to Irish dancing and singing.

When the camp broke up for another year, all declared how much they had once again enjoyed their stay in County Cork, and promised to come back at some future date to such a lovely and hospitable county. The Farmers' Gazette, Vol. XCV, No. 34, August 22, 1936. Dublin, Ireland.

I T A L Y

Provincial Agricultural Inspectorates

This is the only branch of instruction which is still controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture. These Provincial Inspectorates have just been created by the Law of June 13, 1935, to take the place of the Itinerant Chairs in Agriculture. In view of the importance of this vocational agricultural instruction, we think it necessary to explain first of all the working of the Itinerant Chairs of Agriculture. Their utility and success are proved by the fact that they have now been converted into Provincial Agricultural Inspectorates.

Itinerant Chairs of Agriculture were autonomous syndical bodies placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Each one had its seat in the chief town of the province and their zone of influence

Mission of Itinerant Chairs

extended throughout the entire province. Their mission was to diffuse technical instruction among farmers, to promote in every branch the progress of agriculture, and to fulfill those services

in agriculture which had been entrusted to them by the State and the Provincial Council of Economics. Each chair of agriculture and the Sections depending upon it, worked to popularize technical agriculture and the application of science to agriculture, and, in a general way, to give technical advice to farmers by means of lectures, temporary lessons, consultations, publications, demonstrations, etc. They had also to take an interest in practical agricultural experiments in the district, to encourage economic cooperative and mutual organizations among the farmers, to promote and encourage the progress of agriculture, animal husbandry, and agricultural industries, either directly or in collaboration with other institutes and different agricultural associations.

These institutions are now to be called Provincial Agricultural Inspectorates. Generally speaking these inspectorates are to have the same attributions, aims and purposes as the former Itinerant Chairs. Their staffs, however, have more prestige and authority; they have more uniformity of action, are better coordinated and more rationally organized as regards the agricultural requirements of the whole nation.

With regard to the vocational instruction of peasants, the activities of the Provincial Agricultural Inspectorates are very evident if one considers the number of courses given by these institutions during the year 1934-35. During that period 423 general courses were given and 2,983 specialized courses in vocational training of peasants. These courses were on the following subjects: Viticulture and wine making, 465; crop cultivation, 379; fruit cultivation, 423; animal husbandry, 516; olive cultivation and oil making, 394; tree and herb cultivation, 207; cultivation of pasturage, 134; manure, 107; tillage of the land and farm work, 146; apiculture, 34; and 178 other courses on various subjects. These courses were attended by 141,273 peasants of which number 120,277 were considered fitted to continue the courses.

Agricultural Education in the World, Vol. II, 2d Part, Europe. Rome 1936.

L I T H U A N I A

Clubs for Young Farmers

Following the example of the English "Young Farmers' Clubs", the organization of clubs for young farmers was begun in 1930. The object of these clubs is, as stated in the statutes: (a) To foster among the rural youth a taste for agriculture; (b) to initiate rural youth into the application of agricultural knowledge to the practice of their profession; (c) to inspire rural youth with the love of work, the spirit of cooperation and economy; (d) to organize sports and recreations in a manner useful to health.

Boys and girls, from 12 to 20 years of age, are received into these clubs. A committee of consultation is organized in connection with each club, to assist the members in their work. The clubs are directed by those who have attended special classes in agriculture.

Form of Organization

The members have different duties to perform, particularly poultry farming and pig breeding, vegetable growing, the planting and care of fruit trees,

domestic work, etc. In view of the purchase of the necessary raw materials, those members whose resources are insufficient may borrow small sums from the managers of the clubs. During the period of growth of the plants cultivated, the club managers, the advising agronomists in the service of the Chamber of Agriculture, and the teachers of the agricultural schools pay visits to the club members to give them advice and instruction. When the work is finished, the clubs organize exhibitions of their produce. They also organize lectures, excursions, and amusements. Most of the clubs have small libraries at their disposal, which enable their members to complete their knowledge by the reading of agricultural publications.

Agricultural Education in the World, Vol. II, 2d Part, Europe. Rome 1936.

Popular Instruction in Agriculture

The spreading of agricultural education by means of classes and lectures for adults, holds an important place in the agricultural instruction in Lithuania. In independent Lithuania, agriculture has had to improve its out-

of-date and defective processes of production. It was not only necessary to apply rational methods of cultivation promptly, but also to develop new branches, such as dairy farming and the

Classes for Adult Farmers

breeding of pigs, at the same time conforming to the requirements of modern science and technique. All agricultural instruction was intended for young people and offered no advantages for adults. With the object of giving the latter the possibility of acquiring certain notions of agricultural science the organization of lectures for adult farmers was begun in 1919. The first classes, of short duration and organized in a rather systematic manner, were held during the winter of 1922-23. Until 1927 the classes and the lectures for adults were organized and subsidized by the Department of Agriculture. Since 1927 this duty has devolved upon the Chamber of Agriculture. As early as 1928 the Chamber of Agriculture also organized classes in household economy for farmers' wives and young peasant girls. These classes, which last from 3 to 14 days, are conducted by advising agricultural lady housekeepers in the service of the Chamber of Agriculture, the teaching staff of the agricultural housekeeping schools and the mistresses of rural elementary schools who have had 3 months' training in special classes organized to that end by the Chamber of Agriculture.

Agricultural Education in the World, Vol. II, 2d Part, Europe. Rome 1936.

MALAY STATES

Rural Lecture Caravan

More than 5 years have elapsed since the inauguration of the scheme for spreading agricultural knowledge among the peasantry by means of lectures and demonstrations, through the medium of a caravan of a type fit to travel on all primary and secondary roads. The first description of this caravan, compiled by officers of the Cooperative Societies Department and of the Department of Agriculture appeared in "The Malayan Agricultural Journal", in May 1931.

Instruction given through the medium of the caravan has two distinct purposes. The first is to show the peasants in a general way by means of films that improvements in existing conditions or methods are possible in various directions. When interest has been aroused in the possibilities in any one direction, then the second purpose is to give detailed information in lectures, illustrated by lantern

Twofold Purpose of Instruction and Methods Used

slides or by models, specimens and photographs, on one specific subject such as production of foodstuffs, cultivation of padi, marketing of eggs, animal husbandry, etc. The exact arrangement of the program varies somewhat, but it has been found advisable to restrict the lectures to not more than two subjects if the information given is to be effectively absorbed. Lighter entertainment is provided in the form of a film cartoon, and of gramophone records of Malay or Indian music played during intervals in the program. In the first years of the caravan's history it remained at each center visited for one night only, but as it was found that the program tended to become overloaded and mentally indigestible, the experiment was tried at the end of 1934 of extending each visit to 2 days, the films being shown usually on the first night and lectures on specific subjects being given on the second afternoon and evening, with possibly one film to conclude the program. This procedure has been continued.

The lectures are actually delivered by the Malay Cooperative Officer, one or more of the agricultural assistants, and the rubber instructor stationed in the area in which the caravan is touring, each on his own subject.

Attendances at afternoon lectures vary from about 50 to 200, and at evening displays from about 200 to 2,000 persons according to the density of the population in the neighborhood of the particular center visited.

It is highly satisfactory to note that definite results of far-reaching importance have been achieved during the 5 years of active service of the Caravan. These results are reflected in the general improvement in agricultural

Far-Reaching Results

products and in the amelioration of living conditions in villages, due to the increase in membership of the General Cooperative Societies, as a result of lectures delivered by officers associated

with this scheme. The caravan tours sow the seeds of new ideas and provide more detailed instruction to a certain number of interested individuals, but for the most effective results it is necessary that they be followed up for several months by lectures, demonstrations, and advice from the local officers of the two departments and the institute. This insures that the lessons first taught

from the Caravan are translated into action by the majority of the peasants. The Malayan Agricultural Journal, Vol. XXIV, No. 11, November 1935. Kuala Lumpur.

M A L T A

Propaganda Work

It has been arranged to bring farmers on Sunday afternoons to visit the experimental farm at Ghammieri, at the Government's expense to show them the work carried out in all its details, especially as to the hygiene and feeding of livestock. More than a thousand farmers from Malta and Gozo visited the farm, while several of them called again, later on, to seek advice. Advice was freely given on all matters concerning livestock and field crops and in many instances, officials went to private farms to make suggestions and to help the farmers overcome difficulties which they encountered. Such services were greatly appreciated.

Just to impress on farmers the importance of keeping their livestock in properly built and hygienic houses, a pig and poultry competition has been proposed. Applications to join expired on the 30th of September. The competition will start on the 1st of October and will end on the 15th of March. Malta and Gozo were divided into nine districts, and for each district there is a first, second, and third prize.

Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1934-35, Office of Agriculture, Valletta, Malta. June 8, 1936.

Technical Instruction to Farmers and Growers

The technical instruction extended by the Department of Agriculture to farmers and growers is now expanding its sphere of action from year to year. The obdurate conservatism which animated the farmers and growers back in 1920 and made them resist any suggestions for the treatment of the hosts of plant diseases and pests which devastated their fields and orchards has now been transformed into an eager desire for information and an alert compliance with the advice that is given to them. As a result of this salutary change, the small staff of this department is no longer able to cope with the demands for help and demonstrations which are being asked for, and in numerous cases only a very limited aid could be extended. These conditions are aggravated in the case of the treatment of trees, when special technique is required and only a few of the growers can help intelligently in the work, owing to lack of experience in hard pruning and other operations which may be necessary. Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1934-35, Office of Agriculture, Valletta, Malta. June 8, 1936.

P A L E S T I N E

Women's International Zionist Organization

The Women's International Zionist Organization has established in Palestine a system of agricultural and domestic educational and vocational training for women, and has been of great service to the mothers and children in their Mothercraft training center, infant welfare center, baby home and

day nursery. Domestic science and household management training has shown much development. It fills an important need in a country where many new women settlers are ignorant of the conditions of life in Palestine. Of particular interest is the extension of gardening work carried on in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, and Haifa. Instructresses also give lessons at many kindergartens and schools, and many gardens are laid out not only in towns, but also in surrounding colonies. What the Country Women of the World Are Doing--Festivals Number, published by the Associated Country Women of the World, London, England.

P O L A N D

Agricultural Instruction

The method of giving agricultural instruction to the youth of rural districts on the lines of the American Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs was adopted first in Poland in 1926. Although conditions in Poland are very different, this method has been transplanted with much success under the auspices and with the material assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture and the autonomous district administration. The work has also benefited greatly from the collaboration of the Association for the Youth of the Rural Districts and of the agricultural societies.

The principle underlying this method consists in making the young people compete in regard to some practical problem relating to cultivation, horticulture, and even to floriculture or to the breeding of domestic animals. The

Competitive Method

same object is given to 6 or 12 persons who compete among themselves in order to see which of them obtains the best results. The organizers of the competition make suggestions, tell them how to

proceed, train monitors, assist in the purchase of seeds, animals, etc., but the expense of production is met entirely by the competitors, who benefit by the results obtained. The winner of the contest receives a prize, generally some useful object. The State supplies the funds for the purchase of prizes. Within the limits of a district there is a competition between individuals on a single subject as well as a competition for groups of individuals, where the best groups win the prize. Better prizes are given for group contests; for instance the best groups in this year's competition were awarded radios supplied by funds from the Agrarian State Bank.

As well as doing the work called for by the competition, the competitor must enter his observations and calculations in a notebook given him for the purpose, he is expected to read monographs, to attend certain lectures and to be able to pass an examination on the subject of the contest on the day when the results are judged. The technical side of these contests is managed in each district by the local agricultural society, through the medium of the instructors. Each group is controlled by the youth associations to which the competitors belong. Many of the young people in the country districts of Poland are organized in associations having as an aim the encouragement of study, the institution of libraries, the organization of friendly meetings or of sporting events. Their programs also comprise the progress of agricultural instruction. Some of these associations are of a religious character. Each association organizes a group and oversees the work done for the contest.

Training of Agricultural Instructors

The instructor has the entire responsibility of post-scholastic education, except as regards the general program and the choice of methods employed. These are decided by the directing organization. Selection of instructors is

Attempt to Standardize Instructors' Qualifications

therefore a problem of the utmost importance as they must be capable and competent. As many agricultural instructors are necessary in Poland, it is not possible to make a very careful selection. A mediocre instructor is better than none

at all. For this reason no degree of efficiency has as yet been established as a basis for admission to this post. The present set of instructors comprises: 32 percent who have attended the high schools; 35 percent from the secondary schools; 16 percent from first grade agricultural schools and 17 percent practical men who have not studied at all, but who have had suitable preparation in their personal work and who have served for a certain period as auxiliary instructors. Until quite recently the Central Agricultural Societies were the only organizations who undertook the training of instructors, but they have found this work more than they can accomplish, especially as regards the completion of technical education. The Ministry of Agriculture has called upon the five institutions of higher education, on the Institute of Rural Economy at Pulawy and on the High School of Rural Economy at Cieszyn (where there is a special course for agricultural instructors) to collaborate in this work. Therefore, there are now seven centers, each with its own territory, where complementary education of agricultural instructors is rationally organized according to a definite system and where they are assisted in the accomplishment of their duties. This organization is controlled by the Bureau of Collaboration with Instructors, having its headquarters in the Industrial and Agricultural Museum in Warsaw. They keep the list of instructors up to date and will shortly arrange for an examination for admission to the post. This examination which is at present optional, will be held in accordance with the rules established by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The district bureaus have organized a series of lectures which last only a few days and take place several times a year, where instruction is given by teachers from the high schools. In summer, excursions complete these courses and sometimes replace them altogether.

Agricultural Education in the World, Vol. II, 2d Part, Europe. Rome 1936.

S C O T L A N D

Agricultural Education

In the eighties there were few opportunities for young men to get training in agricultural science. Gradually by means of lectures arranged by the County Council in cooperation with local school boards and delivered in country

Steps in Development

schools, interest was created in agricultural chemistry, geology, botany, and veterinary science. From 1872 to 1892 school teachers were trained in agricultural science, but it was not

until 1895-96, when the university court promoted an ordinance to institute a

degree of B. Sc. in agriculture, and classrooms and laboratory accommodations were provided in Marischal College, that any marked improvement in the provision for a full course in agricultural science was made. Three lecturers were appointed in agriculture, agricultural chemistry, and veterinary science in 1895 and 1896, while botany and entomology for agricultural students were included in the teachings of one of the university professors. Dairy instructresses were also engaged to lecture and demonstrate in the country parishes as could be arranged. In 1904 the College of Agriculture was formed and began to extend the local work in the counties of the North of Scotland. With the extension of local lectures, demonstrations, and advisory work, the staff of county teachers, male and female, was increased, and a general county organizer in agriculture was appointed in 1908, and a professor of agriculture in 1912, and better opportunities were given in the form of short-term classes for farmers, and also classes for diplomas. A further extension has been the development of a School of Rural Domestic Science at Craibstone for the training of girls in subjects suitable for rural women.

Women's Rural Institutes

Another most useful institution and one that will no doubt ultimately have far-reaching effects, is the Women's Rural Institute. Although this was only started in Aberdeenshire at the Muir of Alford in 1918 there are at present 120 institutes in the county with a membership of over 6,000. With the encouragement of the County Education Committee and the Carnegie Trustees, choir singing, country dancing, and drama owe much to these institutes. Much latent talent has been discovered in country districts, and all household arts and crafts have received an impetus from their teachings. With the exclusion of party politics and church matters, they touch rural lives at every point and bring together in peace and happy unity people of different classes and opinions. Local hospitals, nursing associations, etc., benefit largely from the efforts of the members, and many district shows receive added interest from the exhibits of the Women's Rural Institutes.

Young Farmers' Clubs

These are institutions that have been gathering force in recent years. The first club to be formed in Aberdeenshire was at Udnay in 1927, and at present there are 18 clubs in the county, with an average of approximately 25 ordinary members and 20 associate members. Lectures by persons experienced in different branches of agriculture are arranged. Competitions in farm crops and farming crafts are promoted and excursions to different places of farming interest arranged for. The clubs are doing a great deal to widen the outlook and sharpen the wits of the young men whose motto should be, "Find out what the other fellow is doing and why he is doing it", and the most successful way to do this is to tell them what you are doing yourself. These organizations also help to fit them to take part in the public life of their neighborhood and county.

The Scottish Journal of Agriculture, Vol. XIX, No. 3, July 1936. Edinburgh, Scotland.

S W E D E N

Short Courses

Bookkeeping courses for the smaller farmers were held during the year 1936 at Horby from March 11 to 13. The total number taking part was 50. The leader of the course was the agricultural adviser, Linder Aronson.

Instruction courses for the dairy-control societies have been held during the year at Skurup and Horby. Each course had three lectures on the subject, "Feeding the Milk Cow." Jons Nilsson was the leader of the courses.

Courses in canning were arranged during the year in the societies at Skabersjo, Sodervidinge, Vasby, Valleberga, Svalof, Skegrie, Veberod, Gronby, and Lund. Each course lasted 6 days, divided into two parts of 3 days in each

Theory and Practice in Canning

The first part which was from the middle of the month of July to the middle of August, consisted of canning vegetables and berries; the second part, which was arranged for September, consisted chiefly of the preservation of fruits, wild berries, meat, and fish. In the afternoons, methods and rules were given at least 4 hours daily, 1 hour of which was devoted to demonstrations and lectures and 3 hours to the practical work of canning. The work of the whole course was conducted by the agricultural instructress, Inga Lisa Paulsen, who lectured on the theoretic principles of canning while the agricultural agent, C. J. Lenne, lectured on fruit cultivation and the growing of garden vegetables. Translation from the Swedish Malmohus Lans Hushallningssallskaps Kvartalsskrift, 1936.

T A N G A N Y I K A T E R R I T O R Y

Agricultural Education

The Agricultural Training Centre, Bukoba District, started in 1933, has had its domestic difficulties during the year, mainly due to the failure of the pupils, who have finished the course, to obtain salaried employment. From

General Policy

the very beginning of the venture it has been stressed that the object has been to train youths to be better peasant farmers on their own account, but the majority of the younger generation of Bukoba does not regard work on the land with much favor. However, the policy will be adhered to and rather than change to a type of education "within four walls" it would be better to close the school altogether. The agricultural classes in the classroom and field are taken by agricultural officers. Elementary teaching in reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, and so on is carried out by Africans supported by the Education Department and is given an agricultural bias wherever possible. The course of training lays emphasis on the importance of mixed farming, the proper conservation and use of manure and vegetable refuse, and the general care of coffee, all essential to good farming in Bukoba. Classes are held both at the Ukiriguru and Lubaga experimental

stations for the training of African agricultural instructors, market supervisors, and produce graders.

It has been amply demonstrated that the improvement of the economic conditions of the mass of peasant producers should precede the extension of educational facilities, in order not only to accord the necessary financial provision for the latter, but also to stimulate the peasant to a desire for education in its best practical form. A start has been made in the Lake Province to develop centers of local culture, embracing all aspects of the

Economic Improvement
to Precede Education

rural economy of a planned peasant-holding settlement. Elementary education is given to adults as well as juveniles, the important point being that neither should be taken away from their homes and the land. A workshop is to be provided, and instruction in arts and crafts necessary to home life and animal husbandry. The school pupils, young and old, and other peasant holders will have the assistance of the trained artisans of the settlement center to assist them in brickmaking and building, carpentry, and ironwork in order to improve their own homesteads. Veterinary, medical, and forestry activities will play an important part in the center. Hide-drying, ghee (a kind of butter) dairies, and cooperative effort will all be advanced, so that education shall be applied in its widest sense. A start has been made at Iubaga, and at Ukiriguru the medical authorities are closely allied to the work in relation to sanitation and hygiene.

Speaking of the original peasant holders at Ukiriguru, the agricultural officer reports that they are in far better mental and physical condition due to the better and more varied food. After the first season they consumed

Mental and Physical Improvement

the milk instead of selling it as they did in the beginning. Also they asked to apply part of their savings to pay for education for themselves. A prison farm has been in existence for some years near Tabora and has done good work. At the prison training center at Kingolwira it is intended not only to give agricultural training, but to enable the most promising of the long-term prisoners to develop a peasant holding so that they will have a homestead, at least partly developed, awaiting their release.

Ploughing schools are maintained at Itheme and Iubaga.

Native agricultural shows were held throughout the Lake Province and at Kilosa in the Eastern Province, and again proved their educative value. It is, however, important to see that they do not deteriorate into mere social and sporting events. A feature of the Kilosa show was a combined trade and crop production exhibit with the idea of demonstrating the amount of exportable and other crops necessary to purchase certain useful objects. The spending power of the native has greatly increased in the past year, and education is required to teach them to spend wisely.

Tanganyika Territory Department of Agriculture, Annual Report for 1935. Morogoro.

U G A N D A

The Field Division

During the year the organization of the Field Division was recast. Formerly the Field Division had been divided into two, with a senior agricultural officer in charge of each, one division covering all areas east of the Nile and comprising the whole of the Eastern Province, and the Lango, Gulu, and Chua Districts of the Northern Province, and the other including the whole of the Buganda and Western

Reorganization

Provinces and the Bunyoro and West Nile Districts of the Northern Province. With the posting of an agricultural officer at Masindi, the Provincial headquarters of the Northern Province, this officer was placed in charge of agricultural activities in the whole of the Northern Province and the areas of the two senior agricultural officers reduced accordingly.

Apart from the normal routine duties of the Field Division such as organization of cottonseed distribution, encouragement of good standards of cultivation, supervision of marketing, and the district experimental work, there were several lines of work which would merit special mention.

In 1931 a commencement was made by the senior agricultural officer of studying and reporting upon a small administrative unit in Buganda. Additional reports were received later, and during 1935 it was decided that these reports were of sufficient value to warrant each agricultural officer completing a survey of one "mutala"¹ or sample plot each year. Each agricultural officer now spends up to 6 weeks in one mutala in the spring and autumn of the year and gathers infor-

"Mutalas" or Sample Plots
basis of Surveys

mation on the many aspects of social life therein. Such information includes details of the acreage under each crop in the long and short rains, the average size of holding occupied by family units of various sizes, the rotations practiced, the area available for arable cultivation, grazing, and timber, the sources of domestic water supply, details of livestock in the area, and livestock management practiced. It also includes details of population with the occupations of individuals, religions, diet, and such other information as is necessary to be able to frame a comprehensive picture of the social life of that particular unit.

The Agricultural Survey Committee has now adopted this sample plot method as the basis for its work, and the mutala survey reports are being turned over to that committee for analysis and for recommendations as to comprehensive action that will be required to deal with the important problems that are emerging.

The agricultural officer with the assistance of the district commissioner carried out special propaganda for the better utilization of farmyard manure and was able to arrange for the construction of 15 covered cattle sheds for 12 chiefs and 3 agricultural instructors as demonstrations in the preparation and utilization of farmyard manure.

¹ A small administrative unit containing 50 to 100 families under the administration of a minor chief.

Attention was concentrated upon obtaining a better standard of plowing by the 13,000 plows now in use. Plowing matches were organized in every county in the district and these proved very popular, the standard of work being higher than in previous years. Women are now taking to the plow, and the women's class in these plowing competitions was well supported. Demonstration duplicate plots were laid down at numerous centers

Plowing Matches

to show the value of good as against bad plowing. The one plot was twice plowed to a reasonable depth and subsequently hoed as often as necessary. The other was "skimmed" as many natives are accustomed to do, and the grass was allowed to grow up between the furrows. There was a notable difference in the yield prospects of the cotton grown on the well cultivated plots.

The results of the propaganda undertaken by this Department and the Administration have surpassed expectations a very satisfactory improvement having taken place in a comparatively short time.

During the year agricultural officers organized two agricultural shows. The one at Mbale in November was a part of a welfare exhibition and the agricultural section consisted of a model holding similar to those laid down for

A Model Holding

teaching purposes at the Serere Experiment Station. The holding occupied $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres; 6 acres being under economic crops rotation, a half acre being under plantains as these are grown to some

extent at Mbale, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres under food crops rotation a half acre under timber, the remaining quarter of an acre being the house plot. The buildings comprised a two-roomed house, kitchen, store, latrine, wash house, covered cattle shed, calf and implement shed, rat-proof granary, wood store, and chicken house. A ransome plow and cultivator, a hand-drawn cultivator and other farm implements were on view. Mamuring, which is practically unknown in native agriculture was featured strongly. The covered cattle shed was the first building erected, cattle were installed in it, and a suitable quantity of manure was ready for the exhibition, and daily demonstrations of carting the manure from the shed to the land on ox-drawn sledges created much interest. About 15,000 natives visited the exhibition and the holding.

The other show was an agricultural show held in Masaka in December. Funds for the show were provided by the Buganda Native Government. Competitive classes were arranged for livestock, crops, hides, and skins, handicrafts and school-garden exhibits, and in addition prizes were given for the best-maintained native holdings in the district. Departmental demonstrations were given in beeswax preparation, coffee hulling and winnowing, and the chemist arranged a visible demonstration of the effects of anti-erosion measures on cotton and coffee plots. Duplicate plots of coffee had been established, the one mulched with cut grass and with an elephant-grass belt across the slope, the other planted with no anti-erosion measures. A small concrete coffee drying barbecue and store capable of being copied by every coffee grower had been laid down in the show grounds.

Uganda Protectorate Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended December 31, 1935. Entebbe, Uganda.

U N I O N O F S O U T H A F R I C A

Rural Adult Education

Short courses, lectures, and demonstrations at "farmers' days" and at agricultural shows and other rural meetings, advisory visits to farms, radio talks, agricultural-film shows, publications, and advisory correspondence are

Educational Services

all forms of popular education of farmers, and constitute part of the regular activities of the schools of agriculture as well as of the Extension Service generally. It should be men-

tioned that the itineraries of the district extension officers and of certain specialist extension officers who are stationed at the school or in the school area, are controlled by the school. School and district officers collaborate in agricultural, investigational, and extension work. The demonstration plots, of which there are many hundreds on farms throughout the Union are a potent factor in convincing farmers that their methods and practices have to be improved continually.

Although it is not possible for the Department to establish regular contact with every one of the hundred thousand farms in the Union, the results of all these educational services have been distinctly encouraging. The effects are cumulative. Every better farmer has his followers. Improved practices and quality and quantity of production have featured progress from year to year.

Depression and dull markets have caused much suffering and even discouragement among the farming community. But signs of confidence in the sustained efforts of the Department have never been lacking. The demand for agricultural educational services among the rural adult population has increased continuously.

"Farming in South Africa" Vol. XI, No. 126, September 1936. Pretoria.

Annual Agricultural-Club Camps

The annual camp is one of the most important as well as constructive functions of agricultural-club work. There members meet to exchange ideas, gain a wider insight into matters, cultivate a spirit of good fellowship, and train themselves as leaders. Without these annual camps the agricultural clubs will tend to become unstable, soulless institutions, the members of which can be kept together only by means of cajolery and force.

The last camp was held during September 1935 on the banks of the Modder River at Glen Station. The tents and meals were provided by the Students' Christian Association. The chief leaders of the various agricultural clubs and the extension officer were in charge of the boys and girls. They began to arrive on September 28, and by Monday 70 keen and lusty youngsters were under canvas in 15 tents erected in rows on the riverbank.

They elected the following officers: (1) A captain, to be in charge of the camp; (2) five disciplinary officers, to support the captain; (3) wood cutters, to supply the camp with firewood; (4) supervisors, charged with the supply of coffee and meals; (5) officer in charge of campfire entertainments; (6) a "judge", "public prosecutor", and advocates for mock trials around the campfire; (7) sanitary inspectors, and (8) water superintendents.

The program drawn up for the week aimed at assuring regularity and fixed times for the various functions and it was adhered to scrupulously. The lectures and demonstrations were extremely simple, dealing with everyday

Popular Items in Program

matters, and could be followed by everyone. The agricultural films and practical demonstrations aroused great interest and were undoubtedly most instructive to the members of the camp.

Popular items in the program were the campfire and the sing-songs and mock trials which usually took place in the evenings, these entertainments being arranged by the children themselves. In the evenings all the delinquents of the day had to stand trial and account for their misdeeds. The "judge" was called upon to give judgment on every trial, and judgment usually depended upon the efficiency with which counsel for the defense handled the case. Another popular item was the athletic sports meeting, the program for which was drawn up by the young people themselves and included tennis, football, boxing, and swimming. The boys and girls also visited the most important and attractive places in Bloemfontein. Lectures and cinema shows were usually given in the evenings, after which the children congregated around the campfire.

The camp was a success in every respect and undoubtedly achieved its purpose, which embodied (1) Instructing the young people in agriculture; (2) bringing agricultural-club members together under suitable rural conditions,

Club Camp Objectives

and in this manner to give them a better insight into rural matters, while bringing before them better methods whereby to achieve success with their clubs; (3) cultivating

in them individuality, character, and a sense of leadership, so as to prepare them in a fitting manner for the struggle for existence which is necessary on farms in the Union; (4) affording the young people an inexpensive and pleasant holiday.

In the future those attending will be required to pay a small fee for the week's board and lodging. In addition to suitable clothes for camping out, every member should also bring 3 blankets, 1 or 2 pillows, 1 suit of pajamas, 2 yards of canvas or 2 bags, 2 towels, 2 yards of oilcloth, soap, comb, brush, enamel plate and cup, knife, fork, spoon, swimming-suit, tennis racket and 2 notebooks. "Farming in South Africa", Vol. XI, No. 124, July 1936. Pretoria.

Foreign Agricultural Extension Activities

Australia, Barbados, British Guiana, Canada,
Channel Islands, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark,
England, Holland, Hungary, India, Ireland,
Italy, Lithuania, Malay States, Malta,
Poland, Scotland, Sweden, Tanganyika Territory,
Uganda, Union of South Africa



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